

## DISTRIBUTIONAL DATA FOR TWO SOUTH-EASTERN AUSTRALIAN OPISTHOBRANCHS

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## Family GYMNODORIDIDAE

*Gymnodoris arnoldi* (Burn, 1957: 16). This uncommon phanerobranchiate species was originally described from four specimens collected at Point Danger, Torquay, Victoria, and later a further three specimens were reported from the same locality (Burn, 1962: 97). Since then, the following material has been collected:

Point Danger, Torquay, Victoria, 3 January 1965; 1 specimen, alive 15 mm long, reddish in colour, with row of low papillae along pallial line behind gills, and four gradated rows of elongate papillae above mouth (F 29695).

Ocean Beach reef, Flinders, Victoria, 12 November 1966; 1 specimen, alive 8 mm long, bright red in colour with some brown speckling on sides and notum (F 29696).

Port Noarlunga, South Australia, 22 November 1970; 1 specimen, 10.3 mm long preserved, under rock in weed at 5-6.5 m, alive red in colour with white-tipped rhinophores and white gills, collected by N. Coleman (F 29697). New record for South Australia.

Penguin Island, Bruny Island, Tasmania, 10 February 1972; 1 specimen, 6.3 mm long preserved, under rock at 2.5 m, alive brown in colour with red rhinophores and gills, collected by N. Coleman (F 29698). New record for Tasmania.

These distributional records indicate that *G. arnoldi* is a cool temperate Maugean species (Dartnall, 1974).

## Family ANTIOPPELLIDAE

*Caldukia affinis* (Burn, 1958: 32). When describing the genus *Caldukia*, Burn and Miller (1969: 30) listed localities from which this species had been collected (San Remo, Point Lonsdale, Torquay, and Port Fairy in Victoria; Minnie Waters, Long Reef and Manly Baths in New South Wales; Greens Beach at Kelso in Tasmania).

Recent collections include six lots from Point Lonsdale (2 December 1970 — 22 March 1975, F 29699 — F 29704), and a large number of specimens from Dutton Bluff, Portland, western Victoria (February 1975), in each instance associated with or living on a common pale buff polyzoan.

Two specimens, collected from the same pale buff polyzoan under rocks in 2 m at West Island, near Victor Harbour, South Australia, 29 November 1970, by N. Coleman (F 29705), are a new record for that State. These widely-spread localities in SE Australia suggest that *C. affinis* belongs to the eurythermal group of opisthobranchs (Burn, 1965) within the warm temperate region of southern Australia (Dartnall, 1974).

All specimens are deposited in the National Museum of Victoria.

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